I say, then, down with the worship of this foul African mabo jumbo. We have had enough of it; and up with e worship of the Union and the constitution. I dissered at New Haven the fallacious pretensions with hich the people of the Northern States are stimulated of controlled by Mr. Seward and other leaders of the publican opinion, to continue their course of hostile acks on the rights and the peace of the Southern States. Expected the iniquity of the higher law doctrine of that head of the public men; the policy of the Southern States are in the control of the state power, and e imperiously imputed oligarchy of the South; the surgict and the foliy of the alleged irrepressionality and the foliy of the alleged irrepressionality of the states of the state of the idea or, in the later one of a minomer of prejudice, "capital States, and for States; I expect the historical misrepresentation of meaning of the Declaration of Independence, and of intermedding with other people's aftairs. That is the true and sole cause of conflict between us and the South. Let us of the Northern Estates mind our own business, and the conflict ceases. It continues and grows aggravated in praportion to our bigotry, our intolerance, ard door spirit of wrougheaded intermeddiesomeneas. We may induce in this meddlesomeness of temper to the danger of maxing everybody uncomfortable. We may persevere until we make everybody angry; we may purse it one step further until it becomes insufficiable; or sinally we may jeted ourselves to eak of aggression and violation of the rights of others in the attempts to convert them to our opinions, and then it is war—private or public, according as it does or does not pass from individual axis to those of governments. To that point the associated abolitionists and republicans are pushing their anti-slavary propagnatism, and that is the relation in which it menaces the public peace, by its unconstitutionality and violence just in the degree of the car nestness and sincerity of their character and epinions. The frantic rage of the writings and speeches of Garrison, Parker and Fullips, their incendirsing, their more properties of the process of conviction. So John Brown's abolitionism degenerated into murder in Kansas and treason in Virginia by reason of the force of the opinion, co operating with the obstinacy and cold blooded ferceity of his nature. So the propagandist zeal the incendirsing their may present the catholics, and of the Gamman la the sixteenth century; the efforts of the Protestants to convert the Catholics, and of the Gamman la the sixteenth century; the efforts of the Protestants to convert the Catholics, and of the Warder of the Gamman la the sixteenth century, the sixteenth century to the swards of the South by the South er and crushes the activation of himself and the republicans party, he instore to the popule of Ohio that 'Sixtery must and assume the stitute of the propose of the party, and the party which he represents are

Sale of Canacticut, for it is her my state of Canacticut, for it is her my state of Canacticut, for it is her my state. I will prove it, therefore, in a form perfectly unexceptionable, and that is, by the legislation of the State of Massachusetts. I do not mean to say that Massachusetts is to be taken as a model State. Far from it. But I do mean to say that her political acts and legislation indicate the spirit of the republican party wherever it obtains the coastrol of public affairs. Now, what is the system of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts? For a period of near team of legislation in Massachusetts?

it is but a rule of comity, and is subject to be limited or a shridged by the local law. Now, in establishing the confederation of the United States, our wise forefashers, those very fathers under whose opinions or example the republicant diseignmously endeavor to shelter and hide their own unconstitutional acts and purposes—I say our wise forefathers saw that it would not do to lowe this great principle of interstate intorcourse to the mere discretion of the different States. Accordingly they inserted in the Constitution the following provision:—

The dittessent cash States hall be stitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

This provision is of great importance, of far more, indeed, than is commonly supposed. Let us reflect upon it. A citizen of Consecticut goes to Baltimore with his ship and merchandize for sale, having on board, bedien the crew, his wife, a child, and an indented apprentice. What prevents the State of Maryland from confiscating the ship and cargo? When the State officer comes to take possession of it, will you argo that it is your property. But the Beas of Maryland may reply, that the local law, and can be stated of Stary land may say, show me he statute of Connecticut. So, as you have nothing to protect your ship and cargo, except your local law, and cannot even produce that, the State of Maryland may reply. The short of the contents of your cash hot, and that; your wife, who is with you, has been in the habit, at home, of attending abolition and womens' rights meetings, and has thus get some pretty large notions of liberty in the season of the produce that, the State of Maryland even you special to the courts of Maryland for referest, pretending that the labit, at home, or attending and has the season to have a good case against you. Worse than that; your wife, the child under your authority, the apprentice hield to serve you by the laws of Connecticut's All tout the State of Maryland may reply, that is your local law; and kidnap persons under subjecti

glorious victory here in the State of Connecticut, you de clare to the United States that there is at least one bright, green spot in New England which is not infected, corrupted or poisoned by the positione of abolitionism. Generalment, the cause is a great and glorious one; you have to maintain and upbold the institutions of the republic. Look around upon our great country. Redicet in how many ages of the buman race, and in how many countries of ancient and modern times, men have labored and labored in vain to reconcile individual and demestic liberty with a powerful general government. It was tried in the old republics in Greace, in Rome, and elsewhere; but after all, civic government was found to be imcompatible with extended territorial power, and so roon as the Roman republic expanded over the world, it cassed to be a

EFECHES OF MAYOR WOOD AND DR. BRADFORD OF NEW YORK—TREMENDOUS ENTRUSIANS.

The democracy of Middletown, a flourishing village upon the Connectious river of about \$0.00 inhabitants and 1,400 voters, held an immense mass meeting last evening. Middletown gave a democratic majority last year of about air hundred, and from the spirit manifested, promises to increase the majority at the approaching election. The whole country seems alive with excilement and strongly democratic. Last evening the democratic handquarters.

alayery was necessary to our national prosperity, and was no evil to the negro; that even if slavory was an evil, a black republican victory could not change it, as no Presi-dent had power to interfere with a State's domestic af-

can as power to intercee with a State's comesco atlairs; that the extension of slavery would no increase
the number of slaves, or the sum of their suffering, but
that the republicans were afraid of Southern influence.

(Applause.) He then rail of John Brown. (Applause.)

Brown was carrying out the republican party as
accessories to the rail of John Brown. (Applause.)

Brown was carrying out the republican programme. (Applause.)

It is a summer of the republican programme. (Applause.)

It is a because in the summer of any in the same in the same in the same informed that his business had falle of one haf, because of the alternation of the South, and a hat manufacturer at Danbury and the same thing. Commenting upon the Hon. Tom Cowin's late speech he said that he would may Cowin the compliment of anying that his appectees had not provoked much republican applause. (Great laughter.) But when Mr. Corwin attacked Mayor Wood, he disagreeably recalled to mind his ewn connection with the Galphin case, of which he was the counsellor, and lobbyer and congressional friend. The Speaker then concluded amid great applause, by recalling the enthusiasm of the republicans at Norwalk at oleig told by Corwin that as the negross must be blood counts.

The Chairman then introduced Mayor Wood, of New York, who was greated with nite rousing chores.

Mr. Wood opened his speech by congratulating the proper of Connection upon the great interest manifected by the black republican in their local affairs. This sudden from the control of the control of the programme of the control of the control of the control of the programme of the control of the programme of the programme of the control of the programme of the programme of the prog

air that seemed to say, "not so very darned drunk after all," and seeght long and patiently for matches and lamp. After kneeking the pitcher of the washstand and smashing the looking giase, they finally gave up the search and want to bed. Went to bed.—yes, "that's the word;" but owing to the darkness and confusion of their senses, they made a slight mistake. In abort, Bill's both had the honor of receiving the two friends—Tom getting in on one side, and his friend rolling in on the other.

"I say, Bill," cried Jon., bouching somebody's calf, "there's a fellow in my bed!"

"Wonderful coincidence!" exclaimed Bill, feeling a strange show in the region of his rios—"there's somebody in my bed to:

"is there, though?" cried Tom—"let's kick 'em out."

"Agreed," said Bill.

And accordingly the two friends began to kick. It lasted about a minute and a half, and Bill was sprawil; g on the floor; Tom was left in possession of the bed. For a moment all was silent.

"I say, Bill!" cried Tom.

"What's saked Bill, solkily.

"I have kicked my fellow out."

may all good man halo them, though blood should flow even unit the horses' bridles."

Mr. Wood then proceeded, alequantly illustrating and denouncing such foul treachery, and saked whether this was the party that Tom Corwin had come all the way from Washington city to sustain.

You have samething to determine by the election besides who shall be your rulers. Parties are supposed to represent certain principles. It is the daty and the policy of parties to publish their dectrines, so that conservative men may know how to choose. This is our position tonight. Since the days of Jefferson there has been no change in the democratic party, either in regard to our domestic or foreign policy. It is the same in New York, and here in the North and in the South, upon the Atlantic and the Facilic coasts. On the other hand if the republican party, which in the free States tands upon a common platform, but which in regard to the South means—if it means anything—the abolition of slavery, though they think it expedient to disguise it now. Suppose that slavery were abolished, working men of Connecticut, enough blacks would stay South for revonge and rapine, but many would come North to compete with you. That can party, which in the free States stands upon a common platform, but which in regard to the South means—if it means anything—the abolition of slavery, though they think it expedent to disguise it now. Suppose that slavery were abolished, working men of Connecticut, enough blacks would stay South for revenge and rapine, but many would come North to compete with you. What would you de? The employers could obtain negroes for fifty cents a day, and either you must be degraded or the ne gro—either you must eccipy his position or keep him in it. Seward says that there is an "irrepressible conflict between the North and the South." God designs the laborers and the labor to suit the cilmater Here we manufacture. At the South they raise agricultural products, the most of which we could not raise. We do not interfere 7 with each other. You are most employed at their work, or they at yours. The two systems go on harmoniously together. They raise cotton, the great conservator of nations, which has made this country, and which had made my own city. Upon that soil no other isfor but black could flourish; and so God has provided it. I will show you where the enemies of this Section of the country are; England and France have spent millions of dollars in an attempt to raise zotton. They have tried it more recently in Africa and Algiers. The North competes with these countries in havigation and manufactures, but the South somplete with them in nothing. On the other hand she supplies them with cottor, rice and

stogar, without which they centid not tabilist a year; therefore English and France are eager to accomplish a dissolution of the Union, to have the South, to which they are friendly, secode from the North, to which they are friendly, secode from the North, to which they are necessarily hostile. They would supply the South with money, arms, and, if necessary, men enough to hold her own against the North, or against any nation in the world, with the aid of her alhees. My friends, this is the fact. France and England know that, if Seward is elected President, the Union cannot survive for twenty four hours, and thus they would obtain, by the dissolution of the Union, those products which are necessary to their existence. This is no chimera; I know it to be a fact, and I know it because, upon his recent visit to Europe, Seward had conversations upon this subject with members of the Brikin anishty. The speaker then asked what would be the result if the South should insist upon setting our affairs by force of arms, and should outrage on as we do her by such mane interference with slavery 77. And 6 wes think the South more patient or any less desired the state of their rights than ourselves? Slaver? But the republicans say that they one settle it for taself from the Territories. Now the Territories are the park or the common of the nation. Any one can go upon them if you go into a State you must obey the laws of their State, but when you go into a Territory the law of your own State protects your property, whether it be property in slaves to anything else. Don't start when I say property in slaves, for the constitution recognises it, and so does the law jof the United States and of the Southern States. No one can abolith property in slaves in a Territory but those who hold them. I don't say whether the is right or wrong, but I do say that the republicans are on the stage and regarded thoughout the slaveholding the state of the substance of the Southern States. No one can abolith property in slaves in a Territory but th

Connecticut on Trial.

[From the New York Tribune, March 23.]

A real Down East Connection! Yankee is generally represented on the stage and regarded throughout the slave holding States as a remarkable compound of threwdees, imputente and meannes—a creature who would seit his wife or his sister or his native land for a handful of gold. He has no convictions, no generous instincts; and if he professes any faith, whether in religion or politics, it is only that he may swindle a little more extensively, adroitly or safely. He has no soul, but a gizzard, very close grained; no devotion, but plenty of smille; and ne sing. Methodist hymns through his nose in tanada, deals fare in California, preaches free negroism in thio, or sells shackles and slave whips, hore fluts and basswood pumpin seeds in Alabama, according to the profit to be made by either operation. On the whole, having his weather eye occasionally squinting towards kingdom come, he would prefer to do God's work for four shillings per day rather than the devil's for four and six but if the devil should advance his price a sixpence, of course he would take the odds.

From the beginning of the present contest, the sham do-

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship Storm King, Caliaghan, San Francisco—W T Coleman & Co.

Rark Magnolia, Starkey, Panama—Tappan & Starbuck.

Bark Active (Nor.). Bopp, Orenstandt—Funch & Meincke.

Brig Trade Wind, Johnson, Gibarra—C & E J Peiera.

Schr Nage, Loveland, Lavaca—Noerens & Prince.

Schr Vapor, Dissosway, Mobile—Stripes & Glearman.

Schr Heien, Long, Mobile—Stripes & Glearman.

Schr Macrow, Lincoln, Tunnon—Raseer.

Schr Mocion, Lincoln, Tunnon—Raseer.

Schr D Russel, Builer, Hartbord—Master.

Sloop Shode Jeland, Remington, Providence—Master.

Sloop Rhode Jeland, Remington, Providence—Master.

Sloop Shode Jeland, Remington, Lincoln, Lincoln, Alley, Master, Stripes Active Master, Stripes A

Wind during the day NW to 8.

Telegraph Harine Reports.

Highlands. March 27, sunset—One ship, one bark and two brigs in the office. Wind NN, light, weather clear. SANDY HOOK, March 23, sunset—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind ENE, light, investing clear. Schandy Hook, March 23, sunset—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind ENE, light, weather clear. Schandy Hook, was floated off at 6 PM.
FORT LAFATKTES, March 23, sunset—No vessels in sight weather clear.

Miscellameouss.

Whallship Young Phogers, at New Bedford from Indian Ocean, reports, 18th inst, 60 miles K of Cape Hemlores, at 1 AM, dark and raining, came in collision with ship Rughresis. So hours from New York for A palachicols. The Y P was close bauled on starboard tack, heaving N by R, and the E was running 8 by K, two points free, when the latter ship struck the Young Fhomix on the port bow, carrying away bowners, jib and nying jibboums, fore topmast, fore topgaliantmant, and everything stached, mila, Ar, also had bow cut down, took of the kinglisheed and several timbers, and started wood constituted of the kinglisheed and several timbers, and started wood constituted of the kinglisheed and several timbers, and started wood constituted and in the substantial curried away to the Rughressian of the kinglisheed and several timbers, and started wood constituted and the second of the secon

SCHE BELL PECE. Gardner, at Providence fro lost foresail and split maineail.

Notice to Mariners.

CHARLESTON, March 32—Are samable Oclosuble, Berry, Nyork, 3r ship Lafester, Robbins on, berg H H Mediffestry, Chillord, Ostbasien, sether deorge, Walth, Mavagues, Sheet and cher, Packard, Roceport, D B Warner, Carrow, Nyork, 18 ship Lafester, Robbins on, berg H H Mediffestry, Chillord, Ostbasien, sether deorge, Walth, Mavagues, Sheet and cher, Packard, Roceport, D B Warner, Carrow, Nyork, Inc. Children, Packard, Roceport, D B Warner, Carrow, Nyork, Inc. Children, Packard, Roceport, D B Warner, Carrow, Nyork, Inc. Children, 19 ship Roce and from Birenes, itwo barks unknown. Cld ship Recents, of Shank, Nyork, Shi BS Recents W H Gilbland, Ersickson, Boston, George Byres, Bardy, Georgedowa, SC; along Bonits, Adams, Nyork. Shi BS revenue steamer Harriet Lane, Faunce, on a cruise; shipe Rocalition, Theobasia, Liverpool; 1 pages, Shout, Havre, Aarelia (Pp.), Amengual, Marce ona; bark Surlington, Keene, New Ortens, Holley, Children, March 19 ship, Marcel, Marcel, Marcel, Marcel, Marcel, Children, Marcel, Marcel, Marcel, Marcel, Packard, Children, Marcel, Marcel,

schra R I. Tay, Phepherd, Bavannah, Hornet, Healey, Fortiand, Balic, Colin, Balta, W Marrey, Norton, and I Rich, Smith, Boston Shenandoah, Blackman, New Bedford; Pidella, Wheaton, Danverpoort II.—Arr Br steamships North Briton, Porlard, Jiveppool via Quesensiowu, Nova scotian, Melikaster, et John, SB, Uld brig Bonica, Loud, Gau, ama, Ph.; steamser, Patapsec, Valli, NYork, Sid, with N. W barre, Bedsmer, Pranspec, Valli, NYork, Sid, with N. W barrents will blurrougha O M Peti, Clark, Windandton, W. Queen of Clippers (Br), Lockbart (from Windard, with award cargo), NYork, PROVIDERICE, March 23—Arr steamer Westchester, Jenes, NYork; schra Reia Peck, Gardenr, Charleston; Chauncey, St. John, Doyle, Elizabethport; scope, Agent, Holt and Translation, Hawkins, 40; Mary Brush, Young, Roudout; P. Srown, Carr, NYOrk; Sid schra W p. Phillips, Smith, Philadelphia; NGerim, Phillips, NYork; aloop Wm H. Howez, Srecherton, O. Wert one at 7th a M. bark Jas I. Davis, Pairchild, for NOrleans.

do. Went to sea at 7 this AM, bark Jas L Davis, Pairchid, for Norleons
PAWTUCKET, March 22—Arr schrs C W Hohmes, McRiwee, Philiadelphis, Eva Tourgee, Elizabethport
ROCKLAND March 10—Bid schra Sea Bird, Spear, and Jos Baker Wilson, Nork; 20th Charlotte Arey do.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 3—Arr steamable Covies, Panama, Sid ships Moonlight, Srock Hong Kong; Prima Denna, Gray: West Wind, Baster, and Noonday, Henry, Calino, Feb 22—Sid brie Idea D Rogers, Rogers (not Harris), Japan, EvANNAH, March 19—Below, bark Yankee Biade, from Liver cod

BAVANNAH, March 19—Below, mark Yankee Blade, Irom Liver on SALIM March 19—Cité brig Ann Elliabeth, Lang, W Ocaal et Africa. Bel achr Bliver Magnet Perry, Philadelphia: Plat, brig An Elliabeth, Africa, achr Goro, Itolhrook (from Rocking and Elliabeth). Africa, achr Goro, Davie, NYerk. WILMINGTON NC. March 30—Arr schw H L Berry, Weaver, Bouton; J L Kechier, Collery, NYori; Tisk Sequence Biot. Bocknet; J W Beary, Ellisteriot, Charleston; Ell. R. W Brown, Burlon, do. Old The bigs Fathful (Sey Price), Ellisteriot, Charleston; Liver, pool.; R C Dyer, Turner, Maishinse, schr Ann & Glerer, Hobinson, NYork.
Wis Car SET, March 21—Bid sehr Benj Franklin, Greenleaf, Jacksonville.